2:Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

133 2,400 feet, situated in North Andaman, and visible at a distance of 60 miles.

2nd. *Narcondam*,[1] a small hilly island, containing an extinct volcano, with an elevation of 2,330 feet, lying about 70 miles east of North Andaman.

3rd. *Barren Island*, 75 miles S.S.W. of *Narcondam*, and about 42 miles east of the nearest island of the Great Andaman group, from no portion of the coast of which is it visible. It contains an active volcano, the height of which is about 1,015 feet.

[501] 2. Until recent years[2] the first only of these was known to the aborigines, probably owing to the circumstance that they, at least the natives of Great Andaman, have never been seen to venture far out to sea in their frail and clumsy canoes. The name borne by this hill is *Pū·luga lâ·kà bang-* (*lit.* Creator his mouth), referring apparently to its size and inaccessibility, and to a large ravine running down its side. There is also a belief that Saddle Peak was the place of *Pū·luga-*'s[3] residence prior to the deluge.

823 825 3. The formation of rocks, valleys, hills, &c., they attribute to the will of *Pū·luga-*, but they assign the sources of the streams containing oxide of iron, *kòi·ob-chū·lnga-*, and the olive-coloured mineral, *chū·lnga-*, to the action of a poisonous snake, called *lâ·raba-*, well known to them.[4]

● 103 4. The names they give to the natural forms of land and water are as follows:—

Cape (point)—*tô·ko-chô·ronga-* [*chô·ronga-* = nose].
Isthmus—*tô·to-kī·nab-* [*kī·nab-* = waist].
Mountain—*bô·roin-*.
Valley—*pâ·rag-*.
Strait—*teg-pâ·rag-*.
Coast (shore)—*īgô·ra-* [*gō·ra-* = strong].
Fore-shore—*kē·wad-* and *bô·roga-*.
Island—*tàrchô·na-*.
Islet—*tōt-kai·cha-*.
Harbour—*elàrū·la-*.
Bay—*kō·bunga-*.
Creek—*jīg-*.[5]

[1] The probable derivation of this name will be given in Part II.

[2] Since amicable relations have been established with the South and Middle Andamanese, several members of these tribes have visited Barren Island by accompanying us in the station steamer The name by which it is now known to them is *.móla-tàrchô·na-* (*lit.*, Smoke Island), in allusion to the smoke which is almost always to be seen rising from the volcano, and which they account for by saying that it must be due to a fire which *Pū·luga-* kindled.

[3] *Pū·luga* represents to them The Creator. *Vide* "Religious Beliefs, &c.," paragraph 7.

[4] *Vide post* "Superstitions," paragraph 21.

[5] The legendary belief regarding the formation of creeks will be found under "Mythology."

2: Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

neighbouring coast of Burmah, much less of the world at large, and consequently imagined that their islands formed almost the entire terrene area, and that they themselves comprised the bulk of the inhabitants.

7. The few voyagers who from time to time ventured near their shores were regarded as deceased ancestors, who, by some dispensation, had been permitted to re-visit the earth, and who were supposed to live on some small island in the vicinity of their *ē'rema-*, *i.e.*, world. In confirmation of this may be cited the name by which natives of India are to this day called, viz., *chàwgala* (*lit.* departed spirits).

Etymology.—1. From the following list of some of the numerous encampments of the natives of South Andaman,[1] it will be observed that the names are usually derived from some circumstance peculiar to the spot, or from some tree overshadowing the site:—

.tâ-bô'roga-, coral (*tâ-*), shore (*bô'roga-*).
.tigbang'-, rock-hole, there being at that place a hole in a large rock through which a canoe can pass.
.tàrmū'gu-.[2] West (island).
.yū'kala-chàng'-, grassy (*yū'kala-*), camp (*chàng-*).
.dū'mla-paicha-òng'-, anchorage (*òng-*), in neighbourhood (*paicha-*), of the (*la*), *Dūm-* tree.
.lē'kera-bar'nga-, a row (*bar'nga-*) of *Lēkera-* trees.
.ū'dala lâr chū'lnga-, the spring (*chū'lnga-*), at the (*lâr*, *lit.* of the) *.ū'dala-* tree (*Pandanus verus*).
.chē'la- dô'k'nga-, the dragging (*dô'knga-*) of the ship (*chē'lewa-*). A ship was once wrecked there.
.būd lōt degranga-. Defeat camp; the defeat (*degranga-*) at the (*lōt*, *lit.* of the) camp (*būd-*). There was once a severe fight there.

2. There are a few place-names which are unintelligible to the present inhabitants, *e.g.*, *.lūrwa-*, *.tū'rubūn-*, though it is believed that they conveyed a meaning to former generations. Many of the names show an old, but unmistakable form of the present language, while others, again, might be judged to be of recent adoption, but they are not so in point of fact.

Tribal Communities.—1. It is no matter of surprise that, during the *first* years of our present occupation, when our acquaintance with the aborigines was so limited, we should

[1] A fairly complete list of the names of these encampments, and the meanings of the greater number of them, will be found in a short paper, entitled "Note on two Maps of the Andaman Islands," by E. H. Man and R. C. Temple, which was published in the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society," 1880.

[2] *Vide* "Astronomy," paragraph 5. (*West*, the disappearing face place.)

3: Temple G-5 (1901) 1903 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

APPENDIX D.

List of places visited by the Census Party.

English Name.	Andamanese Name.
Kyd Island.	Dura-ting.
Colebrooke Island S. Bay.	Pâr-l'en-tâ.
" " N. Coast.	Târa-chêlaga.
Havelock Island.	Pâlugu-l'âr-mûgu-drema.
" on N. W. Coast of	Pûlu-l'untâ.
" Strait between Sir W. Peel and	Tadma Jûru.
John Lawrence Island.	Parkit-drema.
Kwangtung Strait.	Gerang-lôar.
Outram Harbour.	Târ-mûgu.
Bacon Bay.	Târa-chiro.
Stewart Sound.	Miriti-ri-pong.
Austin Strait.	Pôrong-chiro.
Camp Bay.	Lân-tiche.
Cadell Point (W. Bay).	Chaka-mit-koito.
" " (N. Bay).	Tâ-burongo.
Lâmia Bay. S. extremity of	Rengo-to-tâ.
Port Cornwallis.	Tâloin-tong.
" " Chatham Island.	Tôbi-chiro.
Turtle Island.	Koto-par.
Cadell Bay.	Tôbi-chiroh.
Landfall Island.	Tan-ri-mâra.
West Island.	Karang-mâo.
Whitecliff Island.	Tar-boro.
Thornhill Island.	Bâ-pong.
Reef Island.	Tî-kô-dung.
" " N. E. Encampment.	Taumo-tât.
Pagot "	Kâwato-tât-chiro.
Cazuarina Bay.	Târup-tat-châto.
" " N. E. Encampment.	Tâbi-chiro.
North Reef Island.	Ina-ta-rok-jôle.
Pembroke Bay W. Coast.	Rengo-l'en-tâ.
Interview Island S. Encampment.	Karang-to'ng-tâ-chiro. Lôkwâ-l'en-tâ.
Kwangtung Harbour.	Kuro-ping.
Port Campbell.	Tâm-chang.
" Mount, "Home" at.	Gerang-l-âkachâti-jûru.
Claque Island.	Jertâ.
Little Andaman.	Willma-târa.

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Statement of the detailed population of the Andaman Islands.

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Name of Tribe.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Bâe seen	14	13	3	3	37
" not seen	...	4	...	1	
Balawa seen	3	7	1	1	19
" not seen	3	3	2	...	
Bojigyâb seen	17	6	2	...	60
" not seen	14	9	...	8	
Jâwai seen	13	14	2	...	48
" not seen	6	6	4	1	
Kôl seen	2	...	...	...	11
" not seen	4	2	2	...	
Kede seen	21	21	2	2	89
" not seen	3	9	...	...	
Yêre seen	76	67	21	8	213
" not seen	22	23	8	6	
Tabô seen	2	...	...	...	48
" not seen—estimated	13	14	7	10	
Kîrâ seen	21	20	8	13	96
" not seen	10	13	6	4	
Chârâr seen	18	13	6	8	59
" not seen	...	...	...	...	
Ongo estimated	203	273	23	33	672
Jârawa estimated	280	210	14	40	885
Total	644	717	125	129	1,863

3: Temple G-5 (1901) 1903 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

APPENDIX G.

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Tribal Distribution and Place Names, Andaman Islands.

1	2	3	4	5	6
No. on map.	Name of island, locality or encampment.	Andamanese name.	Tribal Territory.	Where situated.	Remarks.
	East Island	Tăn-kăt	Chăriăr	The following islands off the north and north-west coast of North Andaman, viz. :—East Island, Landfall Island, West Island, Whitecliff Island, Thornhill Island, Reef Island, Paget Island, Point Island and Sugar-loaf Island.	The Coco Islands are known to this tribe by the name Dik-kralchend.
	Landfall Island	Tĕbi-chiroh	"		
	Clough Passage	Lăn-chiroh	"		
	West Island	Tăn-ră-mĭkn	"		
	Thornhill Island	Tar-bŏlo	"		
	Whitecliff Island	Karung-mŏo	"		
	Reef Island	Bă-pong	"		
	Paget Island	Tanmo-tăt	"		
1	Paget Island (encampment on)	Kăra-bŏonga	"		
	Point Island	Mâra-bălo	"		
	Sugar-loaf Island	Chă-ĕlo	"		
	Temple Sound	Tarâ to le-chiroh	"		
	Cape Price	Pâro-jde	Kărâ	From bay opposite Craggy Island (East Coast of North Andaman) to Cape Price and thence along the North and West Coast to the North side of Casuarina Bay, together with all the Islands off the Coast except Craggy Island and those constituting the territory of the Chăriăr tribe.	
	Peacock Island	Kĭl-che	"		
	Cadell Bay	Kăto-rar	"		
	Excelsior Island	Tăn-ră-mĭkn	"		
	Port Cornwallis	Tolobu-ting	"		
1	Do. (Rose Island at mouth of)	Po-chumbo (also Bo-pung)	"		
	Chatham Island (Port Cornwallis)	Tĕbi-chiro	"		
1	Trilby Island	Cho-ă-pŏng	"		
1	Encampment on N. E. of N. Andaman near Reef Island	Ti-kŏ-dung	"		
1	Island encampment between Port Cornwallis and Temple Sound	Bŏi-pŏll	"	The interior is occupied by the Tăbŏ tribe.	
	Craggy Island	Rŏăh	...		
	Casuarina Bay	Kărato-tăt-chiro	Tăra	*E. Coast.* From above opposite Craggy Island in North Andaman Stream situated between Cooke Point and Kinnersley Point in Middle Andaman, together with the islands of the Coast including Craggy Island.	
	Snark (? Shark) Island	Chiro-mŏo	"		
1	Casuarina Bay (encampment on N. side of)	Tărup-tot-chăto	"		
	South extremity of Lamia Bay	Rongo-to-tĭa	"		
	Point between Yalik and Lamia Bay	Ko-oo	"		
	Do. North of Tara-bait	Yolik	"		
	Eileen Bay	Pârŏ	"	*W. Coast.* From North side of Casuarina Bay in North Andaman to Mara-mika-bolia in the same island, together with the islands of the Coast. [This tribe has the Kărâ tribal territory on its north side and the Kede on the south with the Tăbŏ in the interior.]	
1	Cadell Point, North of	Tă-burongo	"		
1	Do. (Territory within a radius of few miles of)	Mŏn-pong	"		
	Do. Point (Bay W. of)	Chaka-mit-kăto	"		
1	Camp Bay	Lain-tiche	"		
1	Wreck Point	Chălop-ră	"		
	Dot Island	Andŏo	"		
	Kwangtung Island	Karâne-tăo	"		
	Pembroke Bay	Tăn-kăt-chiro	"		
1	Encampment at S. W. of Pembroke Bay	Ĭnn-ta-ră-jŏle	"		
1	Latouche Island	Ar-bil	"		
	N. Reef Island	Tĕbi-chiro	"		
1	Saddle Peak	Pârŏto-mĭkn	"		
1	Do. (Adjacent hill on N. side of)	Jĭn-mĭkn	"		
	Stewart Island	Miriti-ră pong	"		
	Sound Island	Thal'kr-mĭkn	"		
	Austin Strait	Pârŏng-chiro	"		
1	Do. (encampment at E. end of)	Tăn-chin	"		
	Brown Point	Ihomata	"		
	Baron Bay	Tăra-chiro	"		
1	Avon Island (also Berkeley group	Tăkla	"		
1	Casuarina Bay (encampment on S. side of)	Chăbalo-ră-chăto	"		

3: Temple G-5 (1901) 1903 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

Tribal Distribution and Place Names, Andaman Islands—contd.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
No. on map.	Name of island, locality or encampment.	Andamanese name.	Tribal Territory.	Where situated.	Remarks.
1	Interview Island	Tho-tara-mâra, also Ti-tara-mâra, or in Bêa dialect, Târa-l'ar-ungga	Kede	*E. Coast.* From southern border of the Yêre territory (Middle Andaman) to Emej l'ar-ut. (Middle Andaman.)	
	Sea Serpent Island	Thra-bele	"		
	Do. (Island adjacent to)	Thâle-bauke	"		
	Rendeville Island	Jara-bêyula	"		
	Bennett Island	Chêrul-tang	"	*W. Coast.* From Mamaika-bolia (North Andaman) to stream opposite N. E. point of Flat Island (Middle Andaman) with all islands from Interview to Flat Island inclusive (as shown on map).	
	Andrews Island	Târa-tark-âkala	"		
	South Reef Island	Ti-ya-tâ	"		
	Encampment on South Extremity of Interview Island opposite Reef Island	Bruge-l'ar-tâ	"		
	Tuft Island	Burula	"		
	Hump Island	Lorwa	"		
	Flat Island	Târa-chêra	"		
	Island between Middle Andaman and Long Island	Pôr-lab	Eli	*E. Coast.* From Emej-l'ar-tut to Homfray Strait with intervening islands (as shown in chart).	
	Long Island	Mal-l-tâng	"		
1	Do. (Encampment on)	Iya-ding-tâ	"		
1	Encampment in Yat jig	Burlu-chang	"		
	Do. Burula-jig	Pill-ângga	"		
	Guitar Island	Tôli-âke	"		
	Kwangtung Harbour (Encampment on E. side of)	Mâr-âbut	Bojig-yâb	*N.* side of Homfray Strait with Bêratâng and the islands bordering the East and West Coasts of that island. [Jârawas have in recent years occupied the interior of Bêratâng at intervals.]	
1	Encampment on N. side of Homfray Strait	Tâli-chêrat	"		
	Site of ancient kitchen-middes near N. E. point of Bêratâng opposite North Passage Island	Wâta-emi	"		
	Large island between Homfray Strait and Middle Strait	Bêratâng	"		
	North Passage Island	Tuba-drowa	"		
	Coinbrooke Island	Pitch-l'âka-châkan	"		
1	Do. (Encampment near N. W. point of)	Thaw-châlinga	"		
1	Do. (Encampment in S. Bay of)	Pâr-l'ar-tâ	"		
	Do. Passage (Encampment near S. end of)	Ôwpa-châlinga	"		
	Strait Island	Gerang kâcha	"		
	Diligent Strait	Berâte-jâra	"		
	Homfray Strait	Chêra-jâra	"		
	Andaman (or Middle) Strait	Godam-jâra	"		
1	Barren Island	Talli-châpa	—		
	Narcondam	Chêra-l'ig-bang	—		
	Duncan (or Entry) Island	Kaichawa	Bêa	The whole of South Andaman and Rutland Island except where occupied by Jârawas (*vide* map) also the Labyrinth Island, Strike Island and S.-W. corner of Middle Andaman, as shown in map.	
1	Inlet at mouth of Lara-jig inlet	Chêr-tat-kaicha	"		
	Kwangtung Harbour	Karang-dâng-châra	"		
1	Do. (Encampment near W. mouth of)	Lebart-l'ar-tâ	"		
	Kyd Island	Dura-tâng	"		
	Port Campbell	Kara-pâng	"		
	Do. Mouat	Geregl'âra-chêl-târa	"		
	Rutland Island	Târa-pât (Bêa) Gatin-a-Kwa-(Onge)	"		
	North Button Island	Chânga-l'ar-jang	Balawa	The Archipelago and the three Button Islands.	
	Middle Button "	Kaicha-wa	"		
	South Button "	Aga-l'at-bawâj	"		
	Outram Island	Târ-a-tâga	"		
	Henry Lawrence Island	Châtâra-drowa	"		
	John Lawrence Island	Parkât-drowa	"		
	East (or Inglis) Island	Jîla-drowa	"		
	Wilson Island	Bêratâ-drowa	"		
	Nicholson Island	Kaichawa-drowa	"		

3: Temple G-5 (1901) 1903 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

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Tribal Distribution and Place Names, Andaman Islands—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6
No. on map.	Name of island, locality or encampment.	Andamanese name.	Tribal Territory.	Where situated.	Remarks.
	Havelock Island	Pilugo-l'le-ab-gu-lroma	Balawa		
	Sir W. Peel Island	Tà-lroma	"		
	Neill Island	Tab-jûra	"		
	Sir Hugh Rose Island	Kitchowa-bar	"		
	North Sentinel	Pûding	Jîrawa	North Sentinel and the interior of the northern half of South Andaman and Bîrataing and Ratland Island, as shown in map.	
	Little Andaman	Willme-târa (Bêa) Gwâbe-Tlogo (Ongo)	Ongo	Little Andaman and the islands between that island and Ratland, also South Sentinel.	
	Bumila Creek (north of Little Andaman)	Kawâte-nythe (Ongo)	—		
	South Brother	Gwaiche-nâkwe (Ongo)	—		
	North Brother	Tê-a-ld (Ongo)	—		
	Sister Island (small)	Bedgi-l'a-ôta (Bêa) Ta-jowa-da (Ongo)	—		
	Do. (large)	Pîtâb-ôding (Bêa) Ga-a-kwâte (Ongo)	—		
	Passage Island	Alaie-ôding (Bêa) Chûgada (Ongo)	—		
	Cinque Island (North)	Jâr-ôa (Bêa) Gwa-la (Ongo)	—		
	Do. (South)	Jârôa (Bêa) Ga-a-kwe (Ongo)	—		
	South Sentinel	Tâdi-l'lg lang (Bêa) Indag-g-gwa (Ongo)	—		

6: Cipriani E-5 (1951-1953)1961 AZ2 Andamans AZ2
Onge

now follow them, often ignoring their original significance and symbolism. Among the Onge, spirits are feared but not loved ; the same applies to God Himself.

The Onge bury their dead in trenches, no deeper than three feet. Earth is tightly packed over the graves in order to prevent exhalations. Full details on the subject of Onge burial customs appear in the book that I am writing about the Onge. I slept with the Onge in communal huts that contained fresh graves, without suffering any inconvenience from the smell of the corpses. This recalls the palaeolithic sepulchral caves, where man probably lived as the Onge live in their sepulchral huts today.

There are no latrines near Onge camps – whether permanent or temporary. Excrements are spread carelessly all around, lightly covered with leaves and earth. Flies lay eggs on them. The Onge's only precaution is not to defecate where drinking water might be found after rainfall. With so many opportunities for reproduction, in some places flies form such clouds as to impress the natives themselves. In the north of Little Andaman a creek was named after the flies : Bumila Creek, which means "fly creek". Smells also occasionally inspire geographical names : Tambe-é-bùie, on the north-east coast of Little Andaman, means "the smelly place" in the Onge language. Flies, fleas and ticks are tolerated by the Onge who do not fight them. Fortunately, the hymenoptera collect flies for their nests, not, however, in quantities large enough to compete with the fertility of the species.

2. Clothing and personal care

The only garment worn by Little Andaman women is the *naquinēghē*, a scanty grasslike apron covering the genitals. In addition, during menstrual periods, Onge women wear the *bataghē*, for hygienic purposes. This is a simple cluster of long, soft green leaves cut by the husband for his wife from special trees : Myristica longifolia and others. The only leaves used are those from the end of a stalk, a section of which is left attached to the leaves. The stalk is slipped under the *naquinēghē*, while the long leaves are passed between the thighs to be fastened at the back above the buttocks. It is curious to see Onge women in such myristical attire ! The *bataghē* is ethnographical news, new not only as regards the Andamans : it is an interesting indication of the hygienic measures employed by primitive people, and can probably be traced to prehistoric practices in analogous circumstances. The continental and insular regions nearest to the Andamans have retained no similar custom ; their only practice is the strict isolation of menstruating women. Among the Onge, on the other hand, they are allowed free circulation. Washing is unknown to the Onge : they never wash their bodies intentionally. Brushing through the thick forest and diving into the sea or the river to collect food substitute adequately for washing. The Little Andaman forest is nearly always dripping ; moving among the trees, specially in the early morning, is equivalent to bathing. The contact of wet leaves when walking cleans the Onge's skin, for they go naked ; and as they constantly dive into the sea and rivers, they do not smell. Actually they give an impression of cleanliness – as opposed to many other dark-skinned

7: Sarkar D-4, 5 (1948) 1960 AZ2 Andamans AZ2
Onge

the actual Onge population. He has estimated the population instead of giving a simple population figure for each of the Onge settlements he visited. His estimates are based on the number of sleeping places in a hut, though nothing definite could be found either with regard to the total number of communal huts or the sleeping places. Then, to find out the sex of the individuals from the sleeping places seems preposterous. CIPRIANI (1958) estimates the total Onge population to be 607, comprising "229 adult men, 241 adult women and 137 children". He was able to determine the sex of the children in about 80 % of the cases, since immediately after the above quotation, he states: "Of the latter 48 are boys, 62 girls, and of 27 sex could not be ascertained". In the same paper and just two sentences before, where he gave the above figures, he mentioned a total of 497 individuals, comprising 242 men and 255 women. If the latter figures are meant only for adults then with the addition of 137 children to the above adult population of 497, the total Onge population appears to be 634. Even then the discrepancies in the adult population remain to be explained; it adds up to 470 (229 males, 241 females) once and to 497 (242 males, 255 females) another time.

The only thing that has some value in the demography of the Onges is that he has collected personal names of 107 adult males and 105 adult females. It is not known why the children have been excluded. At any rate, the personal names indicate a slightly higher number of males (50.5 %) than females while the total estimate for adults shows a hitherto unknown Onge sex ratio. With an adult population of 229 males and 241 females, the sex ratio works up to 48.7 % males and 51.3 % females.

Population estimates are always hazardous and, from all reports, the Onges appear to be a dwindling population. R. F. LOWIS, the Census Superintendent for the Andamans during 1911 and 1921 was frank enough to admit in 1921 that his 1911 estimate was "too high", though he gave one for 1921.

It is surprising that neither the Andaman Government nor the Department of Anthropology provided CIPRIANI with an assistant, trained among aboriginal people, who could have been of much help to him. At least the Onges could have been counted in each of the localities visited.

Settlements. — The typical Onge settlement is the communal hut, which is usually located on the beach. CIPRIANI mentions the communal huts in the interior of the island, but does not describe their details.

During the 1911 and 1921 Censuses coastal trips round the island were made and the former Census provides a very good map with the names of twenty settlements scattered on the island. The names are: 1) *Tambeibui*[4], 2) Uede, 3) *Nachuge*, 4) Tochiewe, 5) Tochengedu, 6) Quoname, 7) *Geejege*, 8) *Ingoi-tijala*, 9) *Endea-gileda*, 10) To-to-bwe (unoccupied), 11) *Titugalante*, 12) *Toibalawe*, 13) Tordeada (unoccupied), 14) *Kwanite-tu-huage*, 15) Koreale, 16) Porale, 17) *Chetamale*, 18) *Titaiye*, 19) Ogechai, 20) Obate.

The names of the settlements visited during the 1921 Census are given at the beginning of this paper. It was also mentioned that 14 huts were seen in comparison to 19 (this will probably be 20) in 1911. The names of 15 settlements could be gathered from the Census Report of 1931 and the 10 settlements italicized above can be rather easily correlated with those of 1911.

CIPRIANI's map is again difficult to follow. Firstly, he has not given any idea of the medium of language by which he communicated with the Onges. He has located in his map 18 existing coastal huts, of which the name of one between Otirubara and Benyaboi is missing. The position of the "supposed" huts within the jungle is misleading. Was he equipped with surveying instruments? Then he mentions 11 huts which are "no more in existence". How were they recognized? In what earlier context have they been identified as such? Only five of the eleven names (Obate, Palalankwe [or Kwalalanque, according to CIPRIANI], Ogechai, Ingoi-tijala and Chetamale) could be correlated with earlier records. Of the 20 coastal huts listed by him four (Nachuge, Geejege [or Gaje, according to CIPRIANI], Titaje and Tambeibui) could be correlated with the names of the 1931 Census map.

[4] So spelt in the 1911 Census.

10: Sen K-3, 4 (ca. 1955) 1962 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

As has already been said, main Andaman group of islands is of Eocene formation (with sandstones in the South and conglomerates in the North) and the Ritchie's Archipelago is of later formation i.e. of Miocene age, built up of clays and forminiferal limestones. From a symmetry of the alignment of the mountain ranges, the Andamans can be divided into a few physiographic regions.

(1) The Cholunga Range in South Andaman (it lies in the middle of the South Andamans) and its continuation through the mountain ranges along the west coast of Middle Andaman to Ranger Island.

(2) The Mount Harriet Range along the east of the South Aadaman continue through the Baratang range to the hill range of North Andaman.

(3) The West Coast Range has its continuation in the Interview Island.

(4) East Coast range of North Andaman runs down towards the south to the East Coast ranges of Middle Aadaman.

(5) Intervening lowlands in between these longitudinal mountain ranges.

(6) Coastal Lowlands.

Regarding the mountain ranges, on the whole, some peculiarities have been observed. It is observed that this range of mountain system which is a continuation of the Arakan Yoma and runs right upto Sumatra has a gradual decrease and then an increase in height from north to south. A list of important mountains in series from north to south are as follows:—

	Name of the peak		Height above the sea level	
Arakan Range, Burma	Chypotong	...	8386	feet
	Chinsikiatong	...	6012	„
	Mengootsan	...	3600	„
Andaman-Nicobar ridge	North Andaman	...	2902	„
	Middle „	...	1678	„
	Little „	...	600	„
	Car Nicobar	...	200	„
	Batti Malv	..	150	„
	Choura	...	343	„
	Katchal	...	835	„
	Little Nicobar	..	1428	„
	Great Nicobar	..	2705	„
Sumatra	Batu Mukurah	...	6371	„
	Sinobong	...	12,140	„